

Cal

ALIFORNIA
STATE



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 21, 1919.

METAL TRADES COUNCIL
DETECTIVE AGENCY PLOT
RAILROAD OPERATION
PROPORTION OF THE ORGANIZED
SUPERVISORS AND MINERS

WALTER N. BRUNT

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 398—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1072—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 535 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 316—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 298—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 2546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and E. E. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 264—Meet Mondays, 115 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 482—Meet Mondays, 115 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1022—Meet Tuesdays, 115 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 38—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,801—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 487 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 23 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 23 Turk.
Riggers and Storekeepers—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shoemen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 65—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangies Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 80—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 204 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—513-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Metal Trades Council

The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, representing the iron trades unions now on strike in the bay district Tuesday issued a statement calling on the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employers, to submit the whole controversy for a hearing before a tribunal composed of judges of the highest court of the State. The statement follows:

To the California Metal Trades Association and Shipyard Owners of the Bay Cities:

Through your association you have published to the people of the bay cities a statement which in many respects is not true, in other respects is exaggerated, and in still other details gives currency to half truths.

Your apparent purpose was to convince the public that you had been victimized by the workers and that you were the injured party. Your statement tended to convince the public that you were not declaring war on organized labor, when, as a matter of fact, you knew that your whole intent and design was to lay the foundation for industrial warfare.

No matter what errors of judgment may have been committed by organized labor in other respects, we challenge you to lay before any tribunal of fair-minded men the facts in the present controversy.

You and other employers have blazoned to the world in the past the indictment that some unions of workmen had violated their contracts and you pretended to hold your contract sacred.

We challenge you to join with us in laying before a tribunal of three judges selected from the higher courts of the State of California the facts in the present controversy and let them decide whether or not you entered into a contract with us which was solemnly agreed to by both sides, which was put into effect in good faith by the employers of Puget Sound, who joined in it, and which was repudiated by you for your own purposes of forcing the present strike of approximately 36,000 men.

We charge you with the responsibility of attempting to start industrial warfare in these bay cities. We charge that you thought this was a favorable opportunity to beat the workers of this community to their knees and make them accept whatever you chose to offer.

We herewith declare that the wealthier and more influential members of your association have threatened and browbeaten many employers to stand with you in an open-shop fight, when these employers, recognizing the validity of the contract they had entered into and the justice of the situation, desired to carry out their contract in good faith.

We charge you with not only having precipitated the present strike, but that in addition you have refused repeatedly in the last two or three weeks to consider any means of settling the strike other than by industrial warfare.

We herewith declare to the public of San Francisco and the bay cities that repeatedly during the last two weeks we have sent word to the employers that in spite of the fact that they had breached their contract with us, we would consider any peaceful means of settlement on which

reasonable men could agree, and we challenge you to deny this.

Your sole response to our endeavors to settle these matters has been a stubborn and brutal refusal to do anything except to pursue the stupid policy of endeavoring to precipitate in these communities industrial chaos in the hope that you might break the organizations of workers and add more millions to the millions you have already made out of the United States Government during the war. You have taken your case to the court of public opinion. We join with you and we welcome an investigation on the part of any public body or any group of citizens.

We challenge you to answer in the newspapers of the bay cities this question: Are you for the open shop or do you recognize the rights of labor to bargain collectively, the same as you are doing at the present time?

So that there will not be the slightest question of our good faith, we hereby challenge, publicly, your association, and more especially the gentlemen who represented you in the conference last July and August, and who entered into an agreement that you have seen fit to violate, to submit the entire controversy for a hearing before the tribunal of judges heretofore mentioned.

BAY CITIES METAL TRADES COUNCIL—

R. W. BURTON,
J. BRADFORD,
FRANK C. MILLER,
M. J. MCGUIRE,
DANIEL J. WHITE.

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES.

As citizens of California we are living under and pay taxes to as many as five distinct governments according to an address made Tuesday evening before the Bay District Single Tax Club by Arthur H. Sanborn, civil engineer of Berkeley. These include the Federal, State County, Municipal, and, in some instances, Irrigation District, forms of government. The average amount of taxes paid per individual he figures to now be \$97, or, for a family of five persons, \$485 per year, with an added amount of approximately \$120 per family for those residing within irrigation districts. Of the total of \$97 per capita, \$60 represents Federal taxation, \$7 the expenses of running the State government, and \$30 for the County and Municipal government. The budget of the average family would, he said, divide about as follows:

Food	\$ 700
Clothing	400
Shelter	400
Recreation, doctor, dentist, etc.....	100
Taxation	485
Total	\$2085

If taxation could be shifted from the consumer to Natural Monopoly, he said, the annual amount of \$485 could go into a saving fund, thus providing the parents with a competency in their old age and at the same time conducing to national prosperity, as capital must always employ labor in order to be remunerative, and this is as true of the laboring man's savings that go into savings accounts as any other capital.

DETECTIVE AGENCY PLOT.

Raiding of the Sherman Detective Agency in Chicago by direction of State Attorney Hoyne has brought to light a conspiracy to destroy the trade union movement by creating dissension against the officials of the national, international and local unions. The principal objects of attack are the international officers.

The raid was made at the urgent request of the committee conducting the steel strike. The members claimed that the detective agency supplied operators to slug and injure striking iron and steel workers. These men also went into meetings, it was charged, and created trouble for the officers in the conduct of the strike.

So persistent were they in their attempt to defeat the strike that State Attorney Hoyne was appealed to. After several weeks' investigation the raid was made and every scrap of paper in the agency was carted over to the State Attorney's office.

It was during the reading of the documents that the conspiracy to break up the trade unions was discovered. The agency, it was learned, furnished men to create religious and race controversies. The officers of national and international unions were charged by the detectives with being traitors to the membership.

But the greatest discovery came when a list of names was uncovered of men who were members of the unions affected who had accepted employment with the agencies. These men were considered loyal unionists. They held some union office in many cases. Others were orators who, while simply members, had great influence on the membership.

The discovery is said to explain many things that have been a mystery to union men for more than a year. With no hint of trouble previously great dissension has suddenly and mysteriously broken out in certain unions in widely separated sections of the country. The animus appeared to be directed toward the officers of the international unions. Efforts to change the methods of organization were frequently made. Some of these were to eliminate all international unions and create one big union or to divide the organizations by industries. As these two propositions if carried out would undermine the very foundations of the trade union movement every effort was made to uncover those engineering the dangerous policy.

State Attorney Hoyne has informed the labor officials of these proofs of the big corporations financing the effort to destroy the trade unions. While he has promised to give the names of those hired for the work he is not expected to do so until he prosecutes the agency officials.

The exposure of the motive behind those seeking to create trouble in unions and the persistent effort to direct the dissension against the international officials is expected to crumble the entire conspiracy. For when it becomes known to the trade union membership that those attacking the international officials and those creating trouble are really hired for those purposes the conspiracy will be defeated by the expelling of the disturbers.

RAILROAD OPERATION.

As injurious as has been the effect of the sabotage committed against railroads by managers during the period of Government control, it is infinitely less serious than has been an insidious campaign conducted with the obvious purpose of prejudicing public opinion against extended Federal control, or the adoption of democracy in the control of this important industry.

When the Government was forced to take over the transportation system to rescue the nation from a very grave peril, flowing from the failure of the lines to function under the war emergency, there was a definite fear on the part of the private managers that their property never would be returned to them for further exploitation. Then and there was evolved a very comprehensive plan for undermining popular confidence in the Government, and that it has been measurably successful is evidenced by the failure of many people to realize the calamitous consequences that will surely follow a reversion of the old order.

The wanton destruction of property has imposed upon the nation a burden of cost staggering in the aggregate. It is the confident opinion of all who are even tolerably familiar with the railroad situation that an investigation by Congress, honestly undertaken and fearlessly prosecuted, would prove that the deficit which has been incurred during the past two years would have been supplanted by a surplus had there been maintained a proper relation between cost of operation of efficient service.

Without any desire to inquire into the motives of lawmakers, it may not be unfair to suggest that perhaps apprehension of revealing stunning disclosures has so far made ineffectual an effort to have Congress order an inquiry into charges of malfeasance made by Glenn E. Plumb before the Senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Congressman George Huddleston's resolution for an inquiry has been buried in the congressional graveyard, the rules committee, there to repose, no doubt, until after the railroads are safely back into the hands of men who have committed treason against the Government.

It is, however, unnecessary to go to Congress for proof of charges of railroad sabotage. Workers who have been unwilling witnesses of these shameless methods recite very circumstantial stories, and the traveling public is familiar with conditions. Fortunately for the railroad managers, the public has not always given to these conditions their true significance.

It is charged, and not refuted, that a deliberate and systematic effort to discredit Government control has been encouraged on practically all lines in this country. That it has been in a very large degree successful is evidenced by the attitude of thousands of men and women who hate Wall street with a holy hate, but, nevertheless, are demanding that the railroads be returned to them with a substantial bonus as reward for their treasonable conduct.

The traveling public has been irritated and enraged with petty injustices. During the last two summers drinking water was absent from many coaches, and when complaint was made it was charged that this shameful disregard of common decency was instituted by the Government.

On only a few roads were drinking cups supplied to the passengers of the day coaches, and this imposed a hardship upon women and children traveling long distances in hot weather, and undoubtedly created an unfavorable impression, as it was intended to do.

There has at no time been sufficient coaches to accommodate the public, yet in yards and terminals were stored hundreds of cars. Coaches have been permitted to remain in a filthy condi-

tion for weeks without any attempt being made to make them clean and sanitary.

When complaint was made of these conditions, passengers were informed by agents of the railroad that under Government control they were prevented from supplying water and drinking cups, of giving adequate transportation facilities, and of maintaining decent conditions in the cars.

Shippers have been annoyed by petty tyrannies and have been compelled to sustain great losses because they could not obtain sufficient cars for their needs.

On the Galena Division of the C. & N. W. R. R., about fifty miles from Chicago, there are several commercial gravel pits that have complained bitterly that their business was being ruined because of the inability or the indisposition of the railway to supply cars. The blame was placed upon the Government. Yet in the terminals and on side tracks were stored hundreds of cars. The Government was in no sense to blame, but it will be a different matter to convince the gravel men that they have not been victims of a nation-wide conspiracy to prejudice them against Federal control.

This campaign was conducted against railroad employees, and a result many of them are pleading for a return of the railroads to Wall street. They realize that they will lose much that they have gained in the event that the roads go back to private ownership, but they are so incensed with indignities which they have suffered that they are ready to take almost any desperate chance to change conditions.

Conductors have been burdened with a great deal of unnecessary clerical work and have been unable to give proper attention to their more important duties. When complaint is made, blame is transferred to the Government. It is the policy of the managers to impose excessive tasks upon certain classes of employees and encourage idleness on the part of other classes. The effect of this devilish scheme has been to cause general dissatisfaction and resentment. Unable to differentiate between the Government and the private managers, they have accepted the situation as resulting from Federal control, and join in the Wall street chorus for an early return of the roads.

On several western roads the employees frequently are short in their pay, and when they seek an adjustment they are told that the Government does not permit the railroads to employ sufficient help. Yet it is an admitted fact that there are today more employees on the rolls than ever before.

In a thousand ways the managers practiced deception against the people, arraying class against class, outraging shippers and the traveling public, and sowing discontent among the workers. All this was done with but one object in view—to still a growing demand for the retention of the transportation system and place it upon a basis of national service, in contradistinction to a basis of profit and manipulation by financial groups.

Having been quite successful in establishing an erroneous conception of the Government's responsibility, the railway managers are reluctant to sacrifice the result of their conspiracy.

And Congress seems to be equally reluctant to let in the light and reveal to the people just what has been going on to their very great detriment.

TEACHERS CONTRIBUTE.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers the organization voted an appropriation of \$25 out of its treasury for the benefit of striking unions. At the same meeting a collection was taken up for the same purpose and an additional amount of \$26.55 was added to the fund.



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Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

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HELP THE CLERKS.

The Retail Clerks' Union has instituted a vigorous campaign to close retail stores at six o'clock every day of the week in the downtown district, and at six o'clock on every day of the week except Saturdays in the Mission and Fillmore street districts, and has met with good success in getting the retail merchants signed up to the conditions of employment; but there are a number of those unscrupulous merchants whose only ambition in life is to accumulate the Almighty dollar, and to work their help as long hours as possible. Hence the activity of the Retail Clerks in appealing to the rank and file of the organized labor movement, for support in bringing these slaves of wealth into line, by urging upon men and women to do their shopping before six o'clock, and to insist upon the sales person who comes up to serve you when buying merchandise to show a paid-up Clerks' Union card or don't make the purchase.

All classes of workers are striving for shorter hours and better wages and the clerk in the store is only human, like the rest of us, and trying to better his or her working hours and wages as well. So it is our obligation to the trade union movement to give them a helping hand. Earlier closing of the stores does away with the drudgery and expense of night work, which give to the clerk an opportunity for recreation and improvement, that we are all seeking; helps to lessen the cost of merchandise by lowering the overhead expense of the merchant and makes a more efficient and agreeable sales person. Every organized worker of today is regulating and bettering his or her hours of labor so that with a little systematic figuring and consideration for his or her fellow worker can arrange to do your shopping before six o'clock without any great sacrifice on your part.

By insisting that the clerk who serves you shows a Clerks' Union card you are not helping the clerks to better working conditions, but you are also proving to the retail merchant that the union men and women are supporting those who desire to play fair with union labor in preference to those who are against union labor, and this is the time above all others, when labor is facing a most crucial crisis to stand by your friend and shun your enemies. Again some merchants are granting the closing hours for the clerks, but refuse to permit their clerks to become members of the Clerks' Union, thus trying to straddle the issue, one of the most important reasons why you should demand the union card of the clerk.

Furthermore if you want others to grant union conditions and employ union labor, you should be consistent enough as a unionist to grant union conditions and employ union labor yourself, and that is what you are doing when you support the clerks in their demands. Many of the stores along Powell street have refused to comply with the conditions of the clerks' working agreement, and their committees in visiting the various labor unions are especially making note of this fact.

ALTERATION WORKERS' BALL.

Local No. 24, Ladies' Garment Fitters and Alteration Workers, will give a dance Saturday evening, December 6th, in Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate Avenue. The proceeds will go for the support of the girls, members of the union, who were locked out of the Emporium for refusal to give up their affiliation with the union. A circular letter has been sent to all the unions of the Council informing them of the lockout at the Emporium and requesting them to each purchase \$5 worth of tickets. Remember the place and the date. December 6, 172 Golden Gate Avenue.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark. Get it.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Labor legislation and other forms of legislation have been retarded in the United States because we have proceeded on the theory that we must have the same legislation for both women and children, according to Miss Grace Abbott, director of the child labor division of the United States Department of Labor, who addressed the International Congress of Working Women, in session in Washington by invitation of the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Miss Abbott said, "I think both women and children have suffered in labor legislation and in other forms of legislation, by the linking of women and children together. The duty of the state to the child is very different from the duty of the state to the woman."

"We meet this difficulty first when we establish an age at which children may go to work. That age has never been established in the United States or any other country by a scientific examination of what the age of the child should be. It has always been a compromise between the industrial interest in the child and the child's welfare. No one has ever said that fourteen, for instance, is physically best of all ages for children to go to work. Doctors have never said so. Educators have never said that 'we have done all we can for children when they have reached the age of fourteen, and they ought to be turned out to work.' A group of Americans have never said generally that when their children reach the age of fourteen they should go to work; it is merely for working children that they have fixed the age at fourteen."

"When such a standard is set it should provide that the child has not only reached the chronological age but also the normal physical age of a child of fourteen, for instance, and in the United States we hope, a certain educational standard also."

"Unless an international standard for the age at which a child may go to work without serious injury to himself is set, the countries ravaged by war will send their children into factories at too early an age and the world will suffer for it in the end."

"In the United States, for instance, we have been going along almost as though we had been having a Roman holiday, piling up a large war debt and subscribing our money at a good rate of interest to be paid back to us in the future by the work of the children who are growing up; and we called ourselves patriotic. We have got to unite now to protect children so that that thing will never happen again, that children will not be allowed to work before they should in order to pay off our debts."

FUNERAL CARS BOYCOTTED.

Funerals conveyed by United Railroads funeral cars are to be boycotted by union casket makers and all the union brotherhoods connected with funeral rites, according to a decree announced at the last weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council by the Funeral Workers' conciliation committee.

Following is the Funeral Workers' statement: The Funeral Workers' committee, composed of the Casket Makers', the Embalmers', the Cemetery Workers' and the Chauffeurs' Unions, has served notice on all undertakers in the city that members of these unions will hereafter not work at funerals where use is made of the United Railroads funeral car.

This action has been taken because of the boycott levied against the United Railroads by the Labor Council and other labor organizations, and it will not be rescinded until the United Railroads recognizes the closed shop among its platform employees.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKERS.

The recently organized Photographic Workers' Union has received its charter and is now affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

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PROPORTION OF THE ORGANIZED.

By J. W. Sullivan,

New York Typographical Union.

When Elbert H. Gary, speaking October 24 at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, asserted that "from 80 to 90 per cent or more of labor in this country is non-union," he intended the assertion to be of use chiefly among his class of anti-union, plutocratic employers and their retainers, to mislead the masses of unorganized, un-Americanized foreign labor, ignorant as to the strength of trade unionism in the United States. This is one of the stock-in-trade "thumpers" so often repeated by the imitators of Chairman Gary that it is being echoed in a part of the public press which should know better. Its untruth comes to light on a moment's examination.

The latest census gives the number of persons "in gainful occupations" as:

Males 30,000,000
Females 8,000,000

Total 38,000,000

This total was thus classified:

		Pct.
Agriculture	12,650,000	33.2
Domestic and General Service	3,770,000	9.9
Professional Service	1,700,000	4.4
Public Service	460,000	1.2
Clerical Service	1,700,000	4.6
Trade	3,600,000	9.5

Total 23,900,000 62.8

Extracting Minerals 965,000

Manufacturing and Mechanical

Work 10,658,000

Transportation 2,637,000

Total 14,100,000 37.2

Grand Total 38,000,000 100

In no country are workers of the first group (23,900,000) organized to any extent in trade unions.

In the second group (14,100,000) besides wage workers there are employers big and little, the higher salaried employees, young persons learning trades, unskilled, unassimilated foreigners, craftsmen in small industries or in non-industrial communities and numerous persons self-employed. Only estimates can be formed for the numbers in these classifications, which either have interests apart from those of the wage workers or in all countries are unorganizable.

In this group of 14,000,000 are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 employers and high salaried employees? Are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 youths of the apprentice age? Are there 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 adults in its other categories? These queries, when put to statisticians, bring no positive figures as they involve the uncertainties of guess work. If there is an average of 2,000,000 in each of these three classifications (total 6,000,000) the number of organizable men and women in industry in this country is 8,000,000 (14,000,000 minus the 6,000,000). The American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods now count up 4,500,000. This would give 55 per cent of the total 8,000,000 organizable organized. But if the three classifications have 7,000,000 instead of 6,000,000, the percentage of the organized becomes 63 (4,500,000 out of 7,000,000); and if 8,000,000, the percentage is 75, (4,500,000 out of 6,000,000).

But, come to the practical question. In any particular industrial contest between buyers and sellers of labor power the proportion of the organized to the unorganized in all the extent of America has little bearing. The outcome of any such struggle depends upon the number of the unorganized and unemployed who are qualified to work at the occupations affected and reachable within a practicable hiring area and willing to un-

dermine union conditions. It is to be kept in mind that in every community masses of the unorganized are union sympathizers, showing themselves within the sphere of union influence whenever there is a strike. Statistics fail to enumerate these potential unionists.

The wage conflict being most active in industrial centers, the workers in them are in general thoroughly organized. The more highly skilled trades in many American communities have an effectiveness in unionized labor of 100 per cent.

Yet employers' spokesmen go on repeating that "the trade unions represent 10 per cent (or 15 per cent) of American labor," that only "one-eighth (or one-tenth) of the workers" are in trade unions in the United States. "Here are the official figures," they say: "Thirty-eight million workers; less than four million unionists." They substitute "workers" for the census phrase "persons in gainful occupations," and thus make up their fiction.

In the light of the foregoing analysis of the census statistics the American trade unionists have the better of the argument. They can certainly claim for industry 50 per cent organized as a minimum. They can claim more without venturing into vague probabilities. They can admit that the census figures are not fresh, but none others except rough estimates are to be had. They can also admit that in the first of the groups above mentioned are some wage-workers possibly organizable. They can further admit that in the American Federation of Labor are comprised more than one hundred thousand Canadians. But, these modifications made, the percentages here claimed for union labor are not seriously affected. It is to be kept in mind, too, that in the American Federation of Labor statistics there are included neither the independent unions nor the I. W. W.

Under-rating the numerical strength of the American trade union movement is frequently accompanied by an over-rating of the British movement. A member of an American employers' commission was recently quoted in the London Times as saying: "While your workers are 85 per cent organized in unions, the trade unions of the United States have only about 10 per cent so organized," and the impression that the pro-

portion given to Britain is a fact seems to prevail generally.

But the statistics for Britain do not show 85 per cent of "the workers" organized. Far from it. Mr. H. G. Williams, in a carefully prepared paper read at the annual convention of the British Industrial League in August last, estimated that in 1906 there were in the Kingdom 19,420,000 "occupied persons," of whom 1,000,000 were income tax payers, the remaining 18,420,000 having incomes under £160 (\$800) a year. For the latter the groupings were:

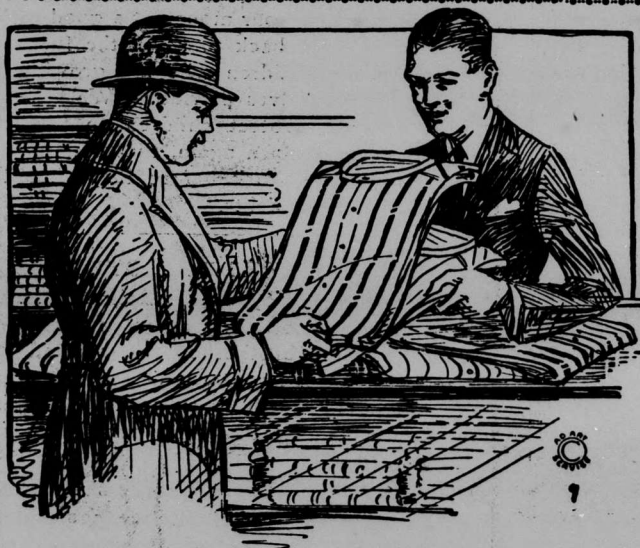
Agriculture	1,690,000
Domestic service	2,050,000
Commercial, professional	2,240,000
Persons working for themselves	3,920,000
Manufacturing trades	6,410,000
Railways	610,000
Mines and quarries	1,000,000
Casual labor	500,000

18,420,000

The four classifications last named in the table number 8,520,000. If, as reported at the Derby Trade Union Congress in 1918, the number of British trade unionists was 4,500,000, and the foregoing table as a whole warrants an estimate of about 9,000,000 persons organizable, the proportion organized in Great Britain is somewhere about 50 per cent. But Mr. Williams also says that "in 1913 there were about 15,200,000 persons with incomes under £160 employed by others," a statement indicating considerably less than 50 per cent organized.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 228 reports that 160 of its members are still on strike in four local shops to enforce the union's demand for an increase in prices for piece work. All points of differences have been settled except that calling for an increase of \$1 per thousand cigars. It is anticipated that early next week at least two of the four shops involved in the strike will have conceded all demands of the union.

The strike situation is being handled by the following committee: Charles Solomon, J. A. Winters, J. J. Nieder, C. Blackfield and H. Knobel.



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ANOTHER VERSION.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 18th, 1919.

Editor, Labor Clarion.

My Dear Mr. Mullen: In the Clarion of November 14, 1919, you have an editorial paragraph pertaining to the charges against the officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Chicago, who as we all know are not a part of the American Federation of Labor, and of course are not entitled to too much consideration.

Reading the paragraph I was curious to know the basis for those charges, in fact several other delegates asked me if I knew something about the whole thing. I said I did not. Now along comes the New Majority, official paper of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and gives some information on the incident, in two articles, that I am enclosing.

Would you be good enough, and use the clippings, if your judgment allows it, in the coming number of the Labor Clarion for the information of the delegates as well as in the interests of "Fair Play." Very truly yours,

J. WEINBERGER.

The story referred to follows:

"State Attorney Maclay Hoyne, on Thursday, November 6, raided the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Chicago.

"The attack upon this union is part of the nation-wide campaign of terrorism inaugurated by organized capital against the workers everywhere. The New Majority herewith presents to its readers the truth about this raid.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The Chicago newspapers, without exception, have made no effort to place the explanation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers before the public, but have deliberately aided the state attorney's effort to besmirch the labor movement. The editors of the Tribune and Examiner were offered for publication a letter of S. W. Kahn, president of Chicago Kahn Brothers, in which he flatly denied the implication that the company had paid money, as charged by the state attorney, to any officer, or anybody connected with the Amalgamated, to influence them in any manner, or that the union had at any time made any hint or suggestion to him that the payment of money would bring about any desired action. The newspapers have played the game of the bosses in printing without refutation the silly tales of Assistant State Attorney Michels.

"The men upon whose stories the raid was said to have been planned both have court records. Louis L. Mintz, who is accused of attempting to bribe officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was arraigned in Judge Trude's Court about a year ago on a charge of larceny. Bernard H. Schwartz was arrested by Henry H. Pettit, vice-president of the Asbestos Wyoming Company, on the charge of operating a confidence game in connection with a \$90,000 stock deal. These are part of the facts in the possession of William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"They are supposed to have induced the state attorney to raid the Amalgamated to forestall charges being brought against themselves by the union officials.

"The facts, according to Sam Levin, general manager; Frank Rosenblum, assistant, and Sam Rissman, business agent, who are threatened with indictment by the grand jury, are briefly as follows:

"Some time in September Louis L. Mintz attempted to bribe Sam Levin to use his influence to enable the former to open a cut-make-and-trim business in Chicago.

"Levin heatedly resented this action of a man he characterized as 'a notorious scab agent of Cincinnati.' Mintz attempted to overawe him by

exhibiting a special deputy star. Later Bernard H. Schwartz appeared on the scene as a partner of Mintz and offered Mr. Rosenblum a Cadillac automobile as a bribe. The actions of these men were placed before the joint executive board of the Amalgamated, which confirmed the course of the officials in refusing to grant them a contract.

"Mintz and Schwartz, it is said, then framed a plot to trap Rosenblum. Schwartz and a Mr. Cushman met in the parlor of the Schwartz home, and held a conversation to make it appear that Rosenblum was going to be "fixed." In the bedroom off the parlor with the door ajar were Nathan Loeb, an employee of the Amalgamated; a clothing manufacturer, and Louis Mintz, as "witnesses." Loeb and the manufacturer later came to Cunnea's office and made statements exposing the plot.

"Later, Mr. Loeb, who was keeping in touch with Cunnea, was sent to New York by Schwartz with \$400 to try to induce Sidney Hillmann, president of the Amalgamated, to approve a contract with the Chicago firm. Hillman was ad-

vised of the scheme by wire, and he placed the facts before District Attorney Swan in New York. Assistant Attorney Samuel Markowitz sent investigators, and all was arranged to catch the plotters in the office of the union, but Mintz evidently became suspicious and remained in Chicago. The raid on the clothing workers' office followed.

"The day before the raid a check for \$30,000 had been drawn by the joint board as an installment in their drive to raise funds to aid the steel strikers. It was the stub on the check book that gave rise to the ridiculous story that employers had been mulcted out of \$30,000."

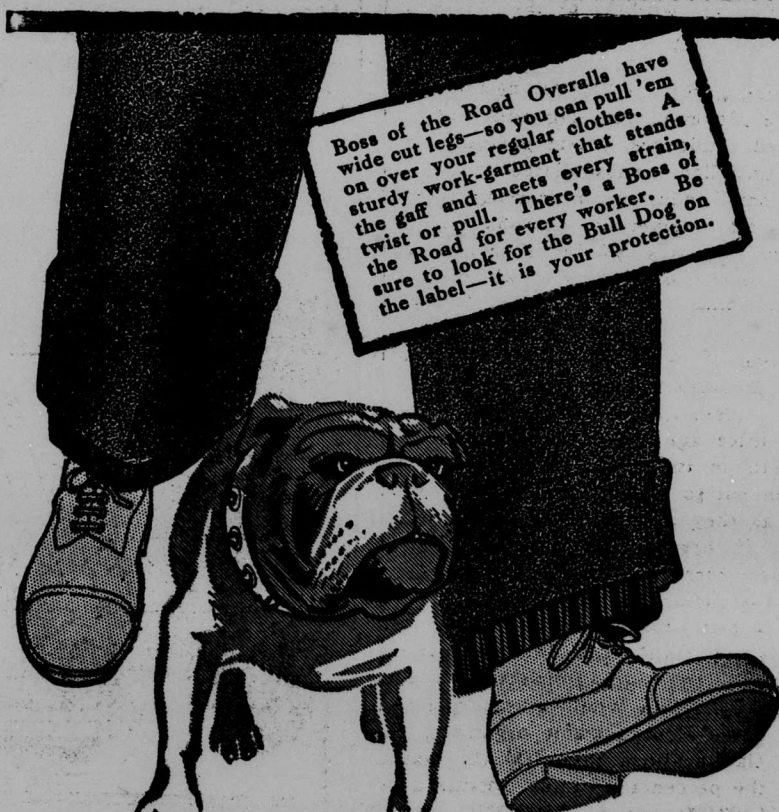
OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

At the last meeting of the Office Employees' Union John Duffy was installed as secretary.

To the executive committee was referred the communication from the Labor Council, levying an assessment on all affiliated unions.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 21, 1919.

Because of the large number of robberies and hold-ups of late in this city the Retail Grocers' Association has suggested early closing to its membership as a safety measure. It is, indeed, "an ill wind that blows nobody good." The Retail Clerks' Union has for years been struggling for early closing, and now, as a result of the crimes of desperate characters, the clerks are to gain at least a temporary advantage.

A sentence to twenty years' imprisonment seems to have worked a wonderful transformation in "Big Bill" Haywood. He is reported from New York to have said, after having been informed that I. W. W. members were responsible for the murder of former service men in Centralia, Wash.: "If members did this I hope they get all that is coming to them." The idea of Haywood being opposed to crime of any kind is rather startling because he has heretofore insisted that violation of our present laws should be commended because they were made by capitalists. The fact that he is under sentence to serve twenty years in a Federal prison is about the only thing that can be responsible for his change of front yet there are those among us who insist that punishment has no tendency to prevent crime.

"Military necessity"—those were the two words with which the military machine ran all Germany under the old democracy. No matter what the aspiration in the hearts of the people, but let the autocracy utter the words, "military necessity" and all protest was subdued. All things gave way before "military necessity." In America two words have been coupled with the idea that they will have a like effect. "Industrial necessity" we are told is the yardstick by which all activities must be measured, the measure by which all of our aspirations must be limited. If the necessities of humanity do not fit industrial necessity, then humanity must forget its necessities. So it was in the coal strike. Justice to the miner had to give way to "industrial necessity." America defies the best traditions of her past when she sets up this standard of dealing with life and liberty. It cannot continue so. The needs of humanity must be above all other needs. When the needs of humanity are served best, all needs are served best. "Industrial necessity" as a measure for the social and industrial needs of America is exactly on a par with the old "military necessity" of German junkerdom. It is equally Prussian and equally false as applied. True industrial necessity as put forth by those whose aim it is to defeat labor is merely a Prussian battle cry.

Supervisors and Miners

Last week a group of men made up of representatives of several clubs got together and passed resolutions condemning the Board of Supervisors for having had the audacity to adopt a set of resolutions expressing the conviction that a mistake had been made by the Federal Department of Justice in applying for an injunction against the United Mine Workers' Union and suggesting that other and better means of adjusting the difficulty were available. The trend of the contention of the clubmen was to the effect that the Board of Supervisors had no means of knowing what the sentiments of the people of San Francisco might be in the premises and, therefore, should not have taken any action on the subject at all. This line of reasoning, coming from such men, is rather amusing because they were in an exactly similar position. They had absolutely no way of knowing what the feelings of the membership of their various clubs were concerning the subject, and as a matter of fact some of those who took part in the meeting were afterward severely reproached by members of their institutions for presuming to have the power to express such an opinion for them. At any rate the presumptuous clubmen stirred up a rather lively hornet's nest in San Francisco clubdom by their hasty and ill-advised action.

Another feature of this highly amusing situation was the fact that the little coterie of clubmen at once took the position that they were the only simon pure Americans and all those who opposed them were necessarily Bolshevistic, anarchistic and unpatriotic. They virtually declared that no real American would criticise the action of a Federal Court or Federal officials, but failed, however, to state definitely just when it became disloyal and unpatriotic for a sovereign citizen of the United States to hold opinions in conflict with those of his servants placed in office to carry out his desires.

The position of the labor movement from the very beginning of the practice of issuing injunctions in labor disputes has been that the courts in so doing were exceeding their authority and denying to citizens of a free country rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. The injunction is an instrument of the equity courts designed purely for the protection of property and never was intended to be used in the matter of personal relations. The Congress of the United States passed the Clayton act and the President signed it. This act declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and, therefore, no one except the laborer himself can have a property right in his labor. Labor power comes into the world with the individual, cannot be separated from him, and dies when he dies, so that it cannot be treated on the same plane as a bushel of potatoes or a pound of sugar. There is, therefore, no property right to be dealt with in such injunctions as that issued against the mine workers by Judge Anderson.

That the injunction issued at the behest of the Government was the most drastic and unreasonable in the history of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and that the Government overstepped the bounds of reasonableness and impartiality in doing for the mine owners something which the law denies them the right to do for themselves, cannot be disputed by anyone. Why then is it unpatriotic to criticise Federal officials for such conduct? Thank Heaven we have not yet reached a point in our affairs where we are ready to declare that Federal officials can do no wrong and that citizens must not criticize them when they are deemed guilty of usurping powers which do not belong to them. When that time comes in this country, if it ever does, and we sincerely hope it never will, then freedom will be crushed, democracy will be paralyzed and liberty will be dead.

The complaints of the little coterie of clubmen against the Board of Supervisors must, therefore, be dismissed as ridiculous and unworthy the attention of serious and sensible citizens and we hope the Board will next Monday so inform them.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Stockton has produced a new kind of thief. Monday morning's papers carried this story from the slough city: "Only the cement foundation remained this morning where Sunday night stood the nearly completed home being constructed by Edward Cassant of Stockton, at the corner of Taylor and Lincoln streets. Thieves drove up to the place during the night with a large truck, carefully took the building apart and carried it away. They apparently made several trips and were not molested during their operations." This is certainly something new in the line of thievery.

The Sacramento Bee is starting a campaign to place the real power of government in the hands of the people where it properly belongs and to put an end to misrepresentatives of the people forcing their will upon the rightful sovereigns of this nation. The Bee says: "The exigencies of the times and the rights of the sovereign People demand not only that no more amendments shall be added to the Constitution of the United States without ratification at the polls by the citizen voters, but also that these same sovereigns be accorded the privilege, as it is their right, to alter, amend, or repeal any amendment so far placed in that Constitution."

The greatest step forward in the interest of humanity ever proposed in the history of the world has been defeated in the United States Senate by partisan politicians sparring for political advantage for themselves and very largely without regard for the desires of their immediate constituencies. There can be no doubt whatever as to where the great majority of the American people stood on the question of the League of Nations, but there has been some doubt as to how the vote might be divided at an election when split into forty-eight separate pieces through the injection of other issues, and it was this feature of the situation which governed the votes of a number of Senators on the question. Whether the treaty will be submitted to the next session of the Senate is not yet clear. It can be said, however, with perfect safety, that if the people desire any other legislation the treaty should not be given to the talkative Senate until it is through with such other matters, because if the treaty is presented at the opening session it will furnish food for discussion for several months.

The attempt now being made by the employing shipbuilders to make it appear that they only signed the agreement with the workers conditionally is the rankest kind of deceit. These men are not fools and if there had been any condition attached to the agreement it would have been put down in black and white. They are simply doing what the tricky contract breaker always does—trying to present a plausible excuse for their violation of a square agreement. They say they only signed it on condition that the Government bear a portion of the increase. The truth is that a representative of the Government was present at the conferences in July and told the employers in the plainest possible language that they would have to pay any increase out of their own profits. There was absolutely no misunderstanding or doubt on that point and the employers might as well quit attempting to deceive the public. It is highly probable that after they signed the agreement pressure was brought to bear upon them from outside financial circles to induce them to break it, but that does not alter the fact that they broke their agreement. They should make a clean breast of the facts and admit their guilt.

WIT AT RANDOM

In Korea if a man meets his wife in the street he ignores her presence and passes on as if she were a stranger.—(Exchange.)

Other men have tried this from time to time with poor success.—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Small Brother—Mr. Jaggs, are you a baseball player?

Caller—No, Willie.

Small Brother—Then why did Sis tell ma you were such a good catch?—Baltimore American.

"How do you like that cigar I gave you, old man? For two hundred bands off that brand they give you a gramophone."

"You don't say! If I smoked two hundred of those cigars I wouldn't want a gramophone; I'd want a harp."—London Tit-Bits.

On one occasion a census clerk, in scanning one of the forms to see if it had been properly filled up, noticed the figures 120 and 112 under the heading, "Age of father, if living," and "Age of mother, if living."

"But your parents were never so old, were they?" asked the astonished clerk.

"No," was the reply, "but they would have been if living."

According to a story credited to the late Ian Maclaren a train had stopped one day at a junction point in Scotland, when a porter put his head into a carriage window and called out, "Anyone in this carriage for Doun? Change for Doun! Anybody for Doun!"

No one moved; and in a few minutes the train was speeding along, not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an elderly Scotch woman turned to a lady sitting near her and remarked in a satisfied tone:

"I'm bound for Doun, but I'd no tell that mon so."

In a small west Texas town, out in the Cap Rock country, interest centered in the draft registration booth, and the atmosphere was becoming pretty solemn and funereal, when a well-set-up young cowman clicked up to the official in charge and gave a well-known name.

Glibly answering the questions put to him, he was met with the question:

"Ever have any accidents?"

"Accident? Nope."

"Never had an accident in your life?"

"Nope. Rattler bit me once."

"Don't you call that an accident?" continued the questioner, eyeing the easy going young fellow severely.

"Hell, no! The d—n thing bit me on purpose!" —The Aetna-izer.

"Isn't your wife dogmatic?"

"She was when Pomeranian pups were the style, but now she's auto-matic." — Baltimore American.

"Why is it, Bob," asked George of a very stout friend, "that you fat fellows are always good natured?"

"We have to be," answered Bob. "You see, we can't either fight or run."—London Blighty.

"Witness," asked the attorney for the defense, who was trying to prove the temporary insanity of the prisoner, "was it this man's habit to talk to himself when alone?"

"Jest at this time," came the answer, "I don't recollect ever bein' with him when he was alone." —The Watchman Examiner.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE OLD AND THE NEW GREED MEET.

By Kate Dunn Ames.

Control has shown its hand—

We do not like what we saw there—
It's not of our free land!

It's greed of gold's creed
Once held but gone forev'r 'mong us—
It is a broken reed!

We've seen this thing and how

It works in human kind abroad!

To it we'll never bow!

It's now the creed of few

Who're not the the type that neighbors like!

It keeps them in a stew!

But to control it means—

But man and boss are not divided!

There's boss and boss, it seems!

The question's forced by some—

It is how wealth shall be divided—

Justice from this will come.

For what's ahead we rue

If few the many have in tow—

'Tis more than once we knew!

We've met the boss again

And thing that we can help him see

Democracy's for men.

And not a thing that gives

To him the gold from labor hard

While labor only lives!

But time and effort both

'Twill take to show and prove to them

The folly of their wrath!

There's years, black years ahead—

We face the long, hard fight for right—

Their creed is almost dead

But hot and fast the breath

For it's the last, long fight for life—

The flush before the death.

RENEWED FAITH.

By Kate Dunn Ames.

Though war has left the upward road

Of freedom hard to climb, it rent

A gulf. But, oh, aghast! The load!

The old controls the government

But faith in freedom is not bent!

Both years and God for men have sowed.

For truth and honor strength they lent

And one sole rock, unscathed—an ode—

A landmark stands—unshifting stands—

Unmoved by tides or time or creeds

Of men grown foul with time. On lands,

An ode—with fountain full for needs—

That tests the sweetness of the reeds

But which outspreading bends and brands

The ruthless times and withers greeds.

That sole rock stands with outstretched hands!

A time, by fate's default or chance's crime,

Men stood apart. Each nation sowed

Its fate and each grew strong and time

And God have wrought. War came. The ode—

The breathing rock—is now a code

And bells of freedom peal and chime—

Man's heart and soul's above the load—

The breathing rock stands out 'gainst time!

The bell's full carols peal and send

From shore to shore the word sublime

That spirit new its bonds did rend!

Time's tongue repeats the word and line

On line confirms the spirit fine.

And then for freedom's soul men spend—

They bend to that lone rock sublime—

The rock that time still fails to bend.

THE STRIKES.

The past week has developed little that is new concerning the strikes of the iron tradesmen, the tailors, the riggers and stevedores and the upholsterers.

The registration bureaus opened up by the shipyard employers last week have been of little service to them so far, as securing the enlistment of mechanics capable of operating their plants is concerned. Some men have registered, it is true, but they have been very largely unskilled workers incapable of doing the work that would make operation possible. Three of the organizations involved claim that not a single member registered, and without these mechanics no shop could be operated for more than a week or two, so that any claim the employers may make concerning their ability to operate their plants can be put down as bluff.

There has been no change in the condition of the strike of the tailors since the close of last week when the employers began preparations to operate their establishments on an open-shop basis. The employers claim they are getting tailors back to work, but this is vigorously disputed by the union, and if outward indications amount to anything the union has the better of the argument.

The riggers and stevedores have made a radical change in their tactics during the past week and are now authorizing their members to accept employment wherever the scale of wages and working conditions are complied with. This, the officers of the union assert, has given the union a great advantage that will enable them to hold out indefinitely.

The declaration of the employing upholsterers for the open shop has had no influence whatever upon the strikers, who say that it is not possible for the employers to get competent help either in this city or elsewhere because of the fact that there are no competent persons idle. There have been no direct moves looking to peace on either side during the week and the situation remains stationary. Union officials say that many of the employers would like to yield to the demands of the union but that they are prevented from doing so because of pressure brought to bear upon them from the outside. How long this condition of affairs will prevail is a matter of speculation.

SHOE CLERKS.

The Shoe Clerks' Union is negotiating a new wage scale and working agreement for the coming year.

The union is assessing its members 50 cents each per week to aid the striking trade unionists of San Francisco.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco has donated \$100 to the laundry workers on strike in Portland.

To assist the men and women on strike in San Francisco the union is assessing its women members 15 cents a week and the men 25 cents a week.

At its last meeting the union initiated thirty-five members.

IRON WORKERS COMMENDED.

In a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, Blake Brothers Construction Company says that it "would like more men of the efficiency of the members of Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 77 to work on the Meridien bridge, now being constructed by us." The company suggests that the matter of more members of this union being employed on the work be taken up with the officials of the county financing the work.

EDUCATION LAGS.

The teacher problem gets worse instead of better, says School Life, issued by the United States Bureau of Education. It is shown that because of low wage standards and a failure of the public to recognize the importance of the teaching profession, more than 100,000 teaching positions in the public schools are vacant or filled by teachers below standard, with the attendance at teacher-training schools 20 per cent below normal. The Situation causes School Life to ask:

"Is this, or is it not, a problem in which the national government is concerned?"

California shows a combined shortage and below standard of 3½ per cent; Massachusetts shows 4½ per cent and Illinois 7 per cent. In at least six of the southern states more than one-third of their schools are reported either without teachers or being taught by teachers below their standards.

Nearly all superintendents report that teachers' salaries have not increased in proportion to the increased cost of living, nor as wages have in other vocations, and that the teachers are taking up other work.

MINERS DON'T AVERAGE 6-HOUR DAY.

"If the miners could reach the great mass of our citizens and explain their six-hour day demand, opposition to this proposal would disappear," said Edgar Wallace, representative of the United Mine Workers.

"The coal miners," said the trade unionist, "can show by the United States geological survey that they have not averaged six hours a day for 17 years. Reports by the government bureau show that since 1902 the miner has worked from 150 to 228 days a year. The latter figure applies to 1918 when, under war stress, the mines were operated more regular and the men received 228 days employment. Their average yearly employment since 1902 is 206 days.

"What the miners are really asking is not a reduction of hours, but a guarantee that they will have work six days a week throughout the year."

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

The Federal Employees' Union No. 1 has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, W. J. Varnes; vice-presidents, J. F. Whelan, Walter Cuthbertson and Mrs. O. F. Ritter; secretary, A. Berryessa; treasurer, L. W. Harless; guard, A. J. Paulist; conductor, J. K. Johnson; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, H. W. Fredrich, Charles Franklin, George J. Harris, L. C. Bonds, C. F. Hutchinson, P. W. Naughton and Mrs. S. E. Adams.

The social committee is arranging for a public installation and dance at an early date.

News received from Washington indicates the early passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill providing a minimum wage of \$3 a day for all Federal employees.

Demand the union label on all purchases. If you are a unionist employ unionists and be consistent. The union label is your trade mark.



XXXIII

OUR CLOSE RELATIONS

You and we have very intimate business relations.

So intimate, that a blow at either of us must seriously injure the other.

Your interests come first, but ours must not be ignored.

You are interested in obtaining as much water as possible at the lowest reasonable rate, and we must give it to you.

We are interested in conducting the business of your water supply with the greatest possible efficiency, and you should co-operate with us.

We cannot meet your demand for plenty of water and good service unless we earn a fair and reasonable return. You realize that if we earn less than a fair and reasonable return, you suffer fully as much, if not more than we do.

In other words, if you pay less than you should for water and service, the damage is not done to us alone—it is done to your water supply and therefore to you.

A fair and reasonable return on our investment is just as important to you as a fair and reasonable water rate.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY



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SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present next week a stupendous, new bill with Gertrude Hoffman as its headline attraction. She will appear in an entirely new offering elaborate as her previous ones, staged as usual with infinite pains and compelling originality and accepted where it has been presented as the best product of her long recognized genius. It is a one woman revue and composed of dances and impersonations which constitute a marvel of delight and intensify the recorded opinion that she is one of the greatest luminaries of the modern stage. Erwin and Jane Connelly who will be remembered for their successful presentation of W. B. Gilbert's Dramatic Contrast "Sweethearts," will present a new one-act play entitled "The Tale of the Shirt," which concerns a laundry girl, who having no friend or relative in the recent war creates a hero for herself. An uncalled-for shirt at the laundry she imagines to be the possession of a soldier who has made the supreme sacrifice in France. Much to her surprise the garment is one day called for and thereby hangs the tale of a shirt. Franker Wood and Bunee Wyde will bid for popular approval with their latest vehicle which they style "A Satire of Greenwich Village." It enables them to sing, dance and jest in that entertaining manner for which they are so famous. Claudia Coleman a new comer in vaudeville with a fine reputation earned in musical comedy and the legitimate makes odd types live before her audiences with the assistance of a few hats and wonderful facial expression. She impersonates women every one knows including "The Woman in the Hotel Lobby," "The Girl Behind the Music Counter," and "Women at an Afternoon Club Meeting." The Four Casting Wards whom many athletic authorities pronounce the greatest gymnasts in the world are Americans. The Wards are said to be the only casting act making a triple somersault to the feet. Samaroff and Sonia who were members of the Russian Royal Court Ballet will appear in a series of Russian dances in the performance of which they have no superiors. Enrico Aresoni, a dramatic tenor, whose superb voice and perfect culture have won for him an enviable reputation, will be heard in operatic selections. Venita Gould in Impressions of stage celebrities and Eva Shirley assisted by Fid Gordon's Musical Boys and Al Roth, jazz dancer, will complete one of the finest bills ever presented in vaudeville.

Don't Dance TO SCAB MUSIC

TO ALL UNION MEN AND WOMEN:

Whenever Music is required in the various Social or Fraternal, or other organizations to which you belong, **HELP** the Musicians' Union and **INSIST** on **UNION MUSIC**

"We Must Help Each Other"

CLERKS TO CONVENE.

The annual convention of the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks will be held in San Francisco Sunday, November 23, at Clerks' Hall, 32 Turk street.

A large attendance is expected at the convention, which will consider ways and means of improving working conditions of retail clerks, the early closing of retail stores and a minimum wage which will enable clerks to live decently.

DONATIONS.

During the past few days the San Francisco Labor Council has received donations for the

20,000 union men and women of this city on strike or lock out by employers as follows: Waitresses' Union, \$210; Carmen's Union, \$144.60; Waiters' Union, \$150; Egg Inspectors' Union, \$50; Brotherhood of Teamsters, \$1000; Sausage Makers' Union, \$45.

BARBERS.

The Barbers' Union will hold a special meeting next Monday night to consider the request of the Labor Council that the union assess its members 50 cents a week for the benefit of the trade unionists now on strike in San Francisco.

WRIGLEY'S

5^c a package
before the war

5^c a package
during the war

5^c a package
NOW

**THE FLAVOR LASTS
SO DOES THE PRICE!**



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 14, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes — Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Application for Affiliation from Photographic Workers—Referred to the Organizing Committee.

Credentials—From Embalmers' Union, Clifford Russell, vice Fred Dahl. Retail Delivery Drivers, Edward Lindsay, vice E. Groom. Upholsterers, M. Jacobs, vice Mrs. Cook. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the Iron Trades Unions on strike: Waiters, Street Carmen, Warehousemen, Watchmen, Stage Employees, Waitresses, Egg Inspectors, Chauffeurs, Retail Drivers, Casket Workers, Gas Workers, Retail Clerks, Asphalt Workers, Retail Shoe Clerks, Laundry Workers, Electrical Workers No. 92, Pile Drivers, Moving Picture Operators. From Glass Blowers' Union, inclosing donation for Tailors No. 80. From Boot and Shoe Repairers' Union, inclosing list of shops which are fair to their organization. Invitation to attend meeting to welcome President de Valera, from the San Francisco Reception Committee. From Congressman Nolan, relative to the steel work at Mare Island. From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the unfair West Calumb Steamship, and stating the matter was being taken up with the International Seamen. From the Department of Labor, relative to the action of Judge Anderson issuing a temporary injunction in the miners' strike.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Piano and Organ Workers' Union, giving names of firms refusing to sign its agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by Delegate Martin, urging the amendment of the Dillingham Bill.

Referred to Labor Clarion — From Ladies Garment Workers' Union No. 124, calling attention to the unfair attitude of the Emporium.

Referred to Pile Drivers' Union—From Blake Bros. Company, with reference to job in Yuba City, Sutter County.

Referred to Delegate Buhrer, Arbiter—From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting Grocery Clerks to turn over the men who belong under their jurisdiction.

Request Complied With—Telegram from the American Federation of Labor, requesting labor organizations to protest against the Esch Bill. From the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, inclosing resolutions requesting Council to communicate with the State Welfare Commission and urge them to call a meeting at the earliest possible time to consider the ways and means of regulating working conditions and compensation for all unskilled minor workers that are not now protected by law.

Resolutions were introduced by the Tailors' Union No. 80, protesting against statement in daily papers as to the Labor Council declaring the proposition as offered by the Merchant Tailors being fair, and requesting the officers of the Council to deny said statement. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the Executive Committee; amendment—that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment carried by a vote of 78 in favor—64 against.

Whereas, Mr. Sam Levy of Los Angeles, president of the so-called Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association, caused to be published in the daily papers of this city scurrilous statements

intended to deceive the striking tailors, and on Monday, November 3rd specifically stated in the daily press as follows: The Tailors' Union had rejected a proposition of the merchants which had been declared "fair" by the Labor Council, and as the San Francisco Labor Council has never declared said proposition as "being fair," in fact has had no knowledge of said proposition, and failure by the proper officials of the Council to deny said false statement has unfortunately assisted in deceiving the public and the merchant tailors who have been kept in ignorance of the true facts by their own spokesman, Sam Levy and Wm. McMahon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be instructed to at once send a signed statement to all the daily papers for publication, fully and conclusively denying the aforesaid false statements, and that these resolutions be printed in the Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Iron Trades requested Warehousemen for data on members working in their jurisdiction. Chauffeurs—Have levied assessment for striking unions; will refuse to do business with U. R. R. until they become fair to labor. Riggers and Stevedores—Negotiations have been broken off with Waterfront Employers, and the men will continue the strike. Will handle freight for anyone that will employ their members and comply with conditions set forth by the Union. Trackmen—Have levied assessment for unions on strike. Upholsterers—Mattress Makers still on strike; employers have declared for the open shop; levied a 20 per cent. assessment on working members. Employers using coercive measures on firms that are fair to the union; all mattresses not bearing the label are unfair. Bottlers—Have 125 men out of work on account of prohibition; will take up assessment of Council at the next meeting. Electrical Workers No. 92—Have levied assessment; have cleared up some money for strikers at ball. Warehousemen—Have levied assessment; requested men on strike to refrain from working in warehouses or mills below scale of wages. Bakers No. 24—Have levied assessment for Metal Trades; Tarino, Athens and Victoria Bakeries are unfair; International has taken up the fight against the National Biscuit Company. Teamsters—Have levied assessment for striking unions. Retail Clerks—Have levied assessment for striking unions; make purchases before six o'clock. Egg Inspectors—Have levied assessment for striking unions. Boiler Makers' Employers—Have opened up registration offices offering employees old scale of wages; will fight to a finish and will not go back to the shops. Carmen—Are in accord with Funeral Employees' Conference Committee in stand on the U. R. R. Shoe Clerks—Have levied assessment for striking unions; are preparing agreement to be submitted to employers. Cap-Makers—Donated \$10 to striking unions; are assisting sister unions throughout the country. Tailors No. 80—Still on strike; men standing firm.

Executive Committee — Your committee received notice that Musicians No. 6 has settled its differences with the Players Club; matter referred back to Theatrical Federation. Recommend the endorsement of the wage scale of News Writers' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union and the Allied Printing Trades Council. In the matter of the Janitors and Janitorial Supply Co., it was finally agreed

that there be additional men employed as follows: One steady man in the Casino; one man for two days in the Strand; one man for one day a week in the Imperial; and one man half-time in the Hippodrome; therefore recommend the communication from Janitors' Union be filed. In the matter of complaint from the Stablemen's Union regarding the Young & Swain Baking Co., the matter was referred to the Stablemen, Bakers

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San Francisco
Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.
JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$80,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

OFFICERS:
John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christenson, L. S. Sherman.



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and Bakery Wagon Drivers' Unions for settlement. Recommended endorsement of the Broom Makers' wage scale, subject to the approval of their International Union. In the matter of communication from the Retail Clerks' Union relative to its differences with Albert Samuels Co., the matter was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended the affiliation and seating of delegates of the Photographic Workers' Union.

Special Comm'ttee on Delegate Beckmeyer's Report — Moved that the report be adopted; amendment—to lay over for one week and make special order at 9:30 p. m.; amendment carried by 67 in favor—13 against.

Committee to investigate whether the cost of operation of loading and unloading vessels under present conditions are deductible from income tax to the United States—Mr. Wardell stated that the law makes no distinction between different kinds of operating or other expenditures made in good faith and actually paid out for the benefit of the business and to keep business moving, therefore, the resolutions are correct, and the same pertains to other employers in any other line; that their business and the costs of operating for 1919 will not be reported until next year. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee — Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$1,774.72. **Expenses**—\$140.42.

Adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

NON-UNION BROOMS.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Company, Paris, Ill., have taken the un-American stand that the workers have no right to become members of a labor organization. Efforts on the part of the workers in their employ to organize have met with immediate discharge.

During last October the employees of this unfair firm made an effort to organize. O. T. Merkle of the firm called all employees together, warned them that they had no right to become members of the Broom Makers' International Union and said, "A man with a union card has no more right in my factory than a Hun has in America."

Fifty of their employees were recently locked out for becoming members of the organization; some of these, girl workers, who were receiving the immense wages of four dollars and fifty cents per week. The Department of Labor of the U. S. Government sent a mediator to Paris to adjust the trouble. This firm refused to have anything to do with the representative.

The Illinois State Federation of Labor then made an effort to secure an audience with the firm and was informed that they would have nothing to do with organized labor.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill., have been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

As they refuse to recognize organized labor it is evident that they do not wish the patronage of the organized workers.

It is urged that you refuse to patronize this firm, that you give us every assistance in our efforts to create a demand for union label brooms. If possible, appoint a committee to call on the dealers of your vicinity and urge these dealers to refuse to handle these scab made brooms, if they wish your patronage.

Drive these scab brooms out of your vicinity.

Any assistance given us will be highly appreciated. With best wishes for the success of the organized workers, I am,

WILL R. BOYER,
Sec'y-Treas. I. B. & W. M. U.

WANTED—SIX MILLION BOYS.

By Frank G. Patchin.

Six million "under-privileged" boys in America are waiting for an opportunity to make good, and the Boys' Club Federation is giving them a push toward the home goal in a nation-wide extension campaign in the business and industrial fields.

The Boys' Club Federation is a national organization of boys' clubs with a large membership distributed throughout the country, its purpose being to give a hand to the lad of limited opportunities, to help him to find better ones and to build him up to fight the battle of life. The Federation is supported wholly by voluntary contributions and operates without profit to itself. It is a philanthropic rather than a charity organization, and includes in its directorate noted men and women who are devoted to this great human problem of the "under-privileged" boy.

Boys' Clubs in the industries, under the leadership of the Federation, statistics show, have materially reduced juvenile delinquency, and through highly specialized training given to these boys, they are helped to fit themselves for better work, better jobs and higher wages. By giving them physical training, as well as vocational instruction, a bodily foundation is laid, and the principles of health conservation instilled in them to an extent that naturally affects their entire after life. As the result of the training, a real interest, it has been found, is aroused in the wholesome things of life, the boys are quickly weaned from the street and prepared for future citizenship. These boys, many of them without home life, are the emblem of a new day, and it is from their ranks that the leaders of the nation of tomorrow will be recruited, for, rightly moulded, they will be the men, the bone and sinew of their country.

Surveys by the Federation covering several years, have shown that approximately 66 per cent of the youth of America are of this class, millions that may be developed into a mighty force or be permitted, through neglect, to drift in the opposite direction, become a possible burden to the community and therefore a burden to their fellow workmen.

The Boys' Club of the Federation ordinarily is housed in a building with gymnasium, library, game rooms and meeting rooms for which the boys pay nominal dues of five or ten cents a month, and who look upon the club as their own social club. These clubs are non-sectarian and co-operate with all welfare organizations, the Federation being the only body of its kind that takes the boy under 12 years—a critical age in the life of the lad of limited opportunities—and molds him according to his special needs.

Boys' Clubs in the industries, under the Federation plan, have, according to surveys, fully demonstrated their value, but where such clubs are conducted by employers, Labor is urged to see that the clubs have connection with the Federation, which always insists that nothing be done that is not wholly in the boy's interest, and opposes everything in the nature of exploitation of the boy and his club by employers. Such clubs too, according to parents, have solved some of their most difficult problems, especially with reference to the after-supper-time-period — the danger period in the boy's day when parents generally are engaged with their own affairs, and the call of the street is too strong to resist.

To bring these six million, and more, boys into club formation, and to place them under competent direction, a 100 per cent co-operation from Labor and its organizations, the directors of the Federation believe, is absolutely necessary, and that this most vital of all present day human problems cannot be solved without such co-operation. The Federation officers are at 110 West 40th Street, New York City.

INJUNCTION JUDGES, AH-OY!

It is stated that one-fourth of all the officers of the combatant army, who were in the regulars have resigned since the armistice was signed because they cannot exist on salaries paid them. Over 2,000 officers have already quit and scores of resignations are in the hands of the president. Army authorities declare that the army is in a "very serious condition," and that officers are resigning who cannot be spared and that the entire morale of the army is being weakened.

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Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The November meeting of the union, held last Sunday, transacted the usual amount of business, adjourning at 4 o'clock. Four new members, George G. Herzberg, Charles A. McVeigh, Robert J. Winter and George Wenger, were initiated. Applications for membership were received from the following persons: A. Alexandre, W. J. Hoffman, L. Imarsino, F. Lauderdale, J. T. Lucas, M. R. McMillan, F. S. Ruiz and Miss C. Valentino.

The secretary-treasurer was authorized to make the usual cash Christmas present to members of the union resident at the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs.

Communications requesting appropriations for assistance by various organizations were presented to the meeting and caused considerable discussion. A number of these were ordered filed, including that of the San Francisco Plumb Plan League, the California Allied Printing Trades Conference, the Shipyard Laborers' Union and the "vacationist" printers in New York City. Three requests, however, were ordered sent to a referendum vote of the union. They are as follows, the vote being ordered taken next Tuesday, November 25, 1919:

The first proposition involves an assessment of 5 cents per week for a period of five weeks, beginning with the month of November. This proposition emanates from the California State Federation of Labor and is in response to a resolution passed at the Bakersfield convention in October calling on all affiliated unions to levy an assessment of 5 cents a week on all members for the relief of striking members of the Pacific Coast Metal District Council. The union has modified this request to exempt from payment such of our members as receive pay amounting to \$15 or less in any one week.

The second proposition involves an assessment of 1 per cent on the November earnings of all members (earnings of \$15 or less in any one

week exempted). This proposition emanates from San Francisco Labor Council and is in response to an action of that body in requesting all affiliated unions to assist in financing the various unions now on strike in San Francisco.

The third proposition involves an assessment of 1 per cent on the November earnings of all members (earnings of \$15 or less in any one week exempted). This proposition emanates from the Northwestern Printing Trades Conference and the funds raised by the proposed assessment will be paid to that organization in furtherance of the effort to combat the establishment of the open shop in the printing trades at Seattle.

Henry Heidelberg, a member of the union's Closer Affiliation Committee, tendered his resignation, saying that his presence on the committee was objected to because of the fact that he was not working at the trade at this time, the objection coming from some members of the joint committee that did not believe that persons no longer active at the trade should participate in the work of a committee. Mr. Heidelberg having been elected (not appointed) to membership on the closer affiliation committee, the union refused to accept his resignation, and also passed a motion to the effect that he was the right man in the right place.

James J. Chaudet, for many years a member of No. 21, but who recently transferred his membership to Oakland Typographical Union, is confined to his bed because of an ailment in his foot. The first diagnosis of the trouble was declared by the attending physician to be nephritis, but the case becoming more acute a consultation of doctors was called and an X-ray examination showed lead poisoning. It is stated that amputation of the foot may be necessary.

MUSICIANS' POSITION.

We, the Musicians' Union of San Francisco (Local No. 6 of the American Federation of Musicians), comprising 1900 members of the musical profession in San Francisco and the bay cities, desire to express our utter detestation and loathing of the terrible outrage perpetrated by

members of the I. W. W. at Centralia on the first anniversary of that solemn, yet joyous, occasion—Armistice Day. We cannot express our horror at the wanton and dastardly murder of those so lately defending the honor of our beloved country on the battlefields of France, and mourn, with those who loved them, their untimely end.

We also, at this time, wish to state that we are utterly opposed to the use of any but constitutional means for the advancement of the interests of organized labor, of which we are a part, and will use every means in our power to combat the misleading efforts of leaders who advocate radical methods for such a purpose, as we are firmly convinced that such methods only serve to discredit organized labor, and to prevent the success of its legitimate aims.

In conclusion, we desire it known that at all times we are "pro-nothing" except "pro-American," and are proud of the 170 stars in our service flag, and of the records of those men for whom the stars stand. This country is our country, its flag our flag, its institutions our institutions, and we are, with all our hearts and souls, Americans, first, last and all the time.

The Brunswick

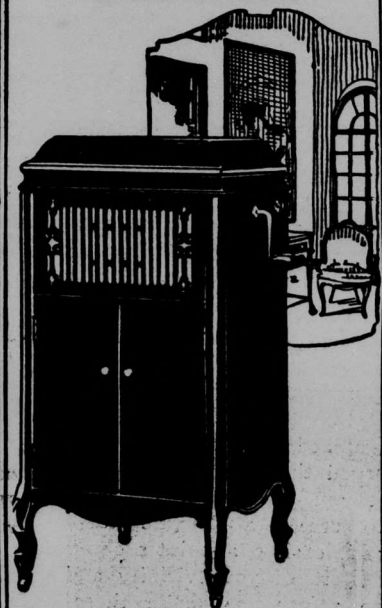
Requires No Exclusive Artists

THE BRUNSWICK requires no exclusive artists — it plays them all. For it plays all records at their best.

And with the "Ultona" Reproducer and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" you can play them as they never have been played before.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MOGUL

UNION MADE

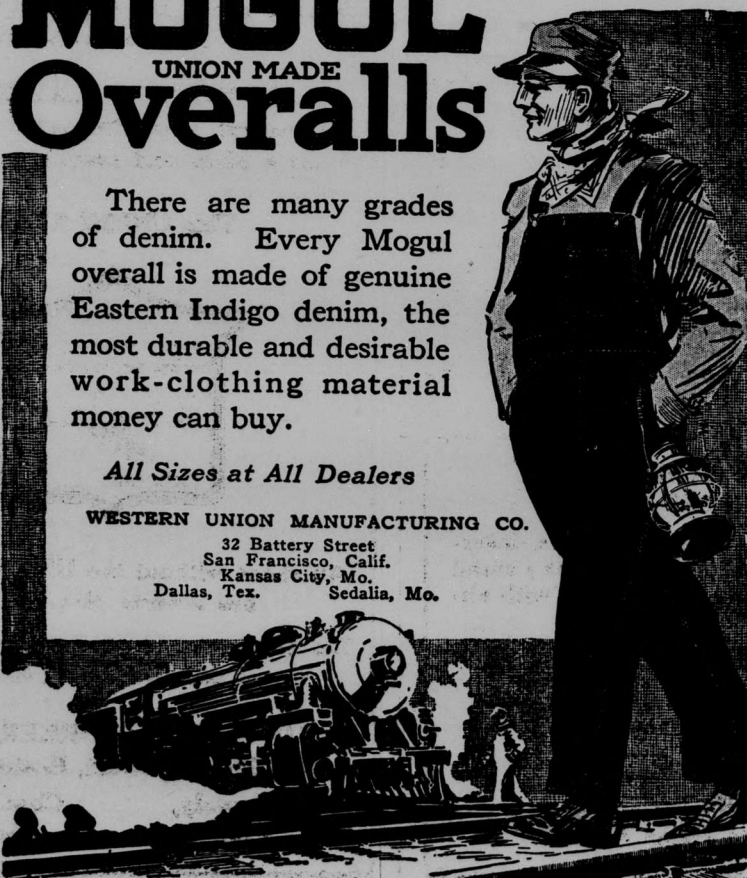
Overalls

There are many grades of denim. Every Mogul overall is made of genuine Eastern Indigo denim, the most durable and desirable work-clothing material money can buy.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.



NOISY SUPER-PATRIOTS.

The blindness of noisy super-patriots who shriek "bolshevism" when men urge new ideals is responsible for the public's alarm over industrial conditions, declares Archibald M. Jamieson, a Washington Times' staff man writing on the first page of that paper.

"The public apparently looks on the present situation as a bolt out of a clear sky," he says. "As a matter of fact it has been gathering force and momentum for a year and more. All the months when the zealots and super-patriots were screaming 'bolshevism' at those who dared to direct attention to the sinister portent of the industrial equation the storm clouds were gathering. They have broken now and nobody knows how severe the storm will be or how long it will continue.

"The challenge of labor to the existing economic order is a logical outcome of the war. No 'red agitators' manufactured it; no conspirators against the American government are behind it. The war broke the spell of an old system, which already was in a bad way, although nobody at that time was aware of it. Even now there are millions of people who refuse to believe that anything is wrong, who think that the world can go on in the good old-fashioned way.

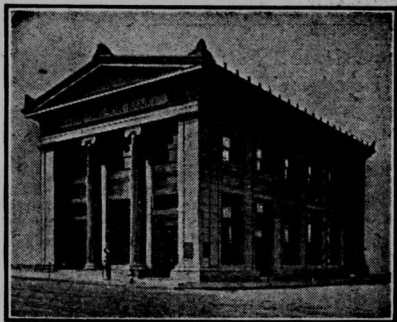
"The next few months will determine whether the entrenched interests in the United States, who apparently believe that 'all things are settled forever' are going to precipitate a class war in this country, or will be forced to yield to the spirit of the times before it is too late. There was every indication in the industrial conference that the organized employing interests mean to fight with their full strength for reaction and will not yield an inch except as they are compelled.

"Appalling as the prospect of a mining strike is, it will drive home to the government, the country, the people, the danger of letting the industrial situation drift any longer. In that way it will serve good purpose.

"If the nation desires to achieve industrial democracy through peaceful, evolutionary process, it can do so."

"DON'T DANCE TO NON-UNION MUSIC."

Over and over again does the Musicians' Union find it necessary to ask union men and women to "refuse to dance to non-union music," and to refuse to allow non-union musicians to be employed by any organization to which they belong. The musicians have always been sincere in the cause of unionism, and they never fail to help other unions in their fights for better conditions, realizing that "we must help each other in order to help ourselves," and all they ask in return is, for union men and women to insist on union music at all times, and never to employ non-union musicians under any conditions. A list of organizations composed in part of union men who employ non-union music is being prepared, and will soon be published.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A LIBERAL POLICY.

The Spring Valley Water Company says it adopted a liberal policy in the adjustment of claims growing out of the general installation of meters one year ago. Consumers were not asked to pay abnormal bills for wasted water of which they knew nothing until the newly installed meter revealed it. Heavy charges of this kind were cancelled, and householders were given time to have their defective water fixtures repaired.

This statement was made by the manager of the water sales department, testifying recently before the Railroad Commission during the hearing of the company's application for an increase of rates.

Owing, the witness said, to the fact that a great many consumers were not metered until the latter part of 1918, just before the Railroad Commission's order fixing meter rates became effective, it was only fair that these consumers should be given an opportunity to repair their plumbing and thus obtain control of the amount of the water delivered. Those metered earlier had had a similar opportunity.

The company found cases where little homes that had been paying a flat rate of 80 to 90 cents showed a first month's delivery to the value of \$100 or \$125!

Immediate inspection would uncover a broken pipe where the water had been running full head for nobody knows how long.

Of course the company could not fairly collect \$125 from these consumers, so such charges were wiped out.

Thousands of toilets were found to be wasting water continuously day and night. This was particularly the case in cheaper rented properties.

Asked whether the company continued to help consumers in getting waste under control, the witness testified that this was still the company's policy.

The company, he said, maintains a force of graduate shop and meter men who know house plumbing "from A to Z," and whose inspection for waste are made gratis, not only upon request, but voluntarily if the case seems to demand immediate action.

"We have many cases," the witness said, "where we have reduced water bills fully one-third by helping to locate leaky fixtures and broken pipes."

UNIONIST RELEASED.

Thomas Walsh, secretary of the Seaman's Federation of Australia, has been released from jail after serving two of three months inflicted on him for violating the compulsory arbitration act.

The seamen refused to submit their case to this arbitration court and asked that the employers deal with them direct. This was refused and the seamen suspended work. Walsh urged them to stick and when arrested on the charge of violating the compulsory law he pleaded guilty. Later the employers accepted in modified form the demand of the seamen, who refused to resume work until Walsh was released.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES

Why take the risk of losing your deeds, insurance policies, notes and valuables when at a small rental per year these papers can be kept with absolute security in

OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Ground Floor.

Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

Safe Deposit Department
THE MISSION BANK
Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.

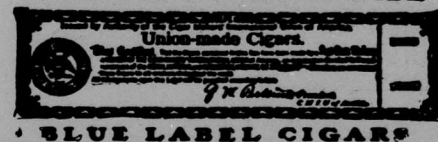
HELPING NEW YORK PRINTERS.

Wednesday of this week the following item was received from Chas. J. Babb, Secretary-Treasurer of the Typographical Record Publishing Company:

"Philadelphia printers received an \$11 weekly increase and have donated same to aid of Big Six (New York Typographical Union), in its present fight. Boston has voted a 2 per cent assessment for same and Chicago has lists posted in all chapels for a weekly pledge, and the response is very good. Many of us have sent Liberty Bonds, but Big Six would not accept them as gifts—they must be loans."

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE
Strictly Union Conditions

2036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING**

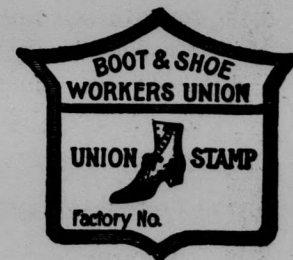
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

**Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories**

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP

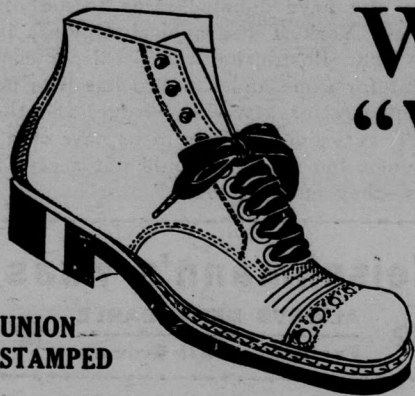


All shoes without the **UNION STAMP** are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the **UNION STAMP**.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
Collis Lovely, Pres. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

MEN HERE IS A



UNION
STAMPED

Worth While "Work Shoe"

THAT WILL GIVE SERVICE

They're made as solid as a Rock
BLACK or BROWN ENG-
LISH Grain BLUCHER LACE
SHOES (as pictured)

with Dirt Proof Bellows Tongue Fronts Foot Form \$4.50
Comfort giving shaped Toes—Solid Wearing Double
Soles, The Price

Agents for
Stacy-Adams
Bench Made
Shoes

B. KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

Agents for
W. L.
Douglas
Union
Stamped
Shoes

McGUIRE A DAD.

M. J. McGuire, business agent of the Boilermakers' Union and vice-president of the Labor Council, came to the Labor Temple Monday morning with his face enwreathed in smiles and announced that "There is another boilermaker in town today." The new arrival, a boy, weighed nine and a half pounds. Mother and child are both doing well.

WINTER HAT PROBLEMS.

Winter hat problems are to be met for women by the Extension Division of the University of California, which is organizing two classes of instruction in millinery by correspondence. An evening class in millinery will be formed Friday at 7 o'clock at the Polytechnic High School, First Avenue and Frederick Street, under the instruction of Miss N. L. Campbell. An afternoon class will be organized on Monday at 3:15 by Miss Campbell, who is teacher in domestic science at the school. Registration for either class may be made at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny Street.

The correspondence course in millinery is conducted by Mrs. Carrie Crane Ingalls from room 301 California Hall, Berkeley.

Both courses teach practically and simply the making of hats and covering of frames, and have been successfully conducted in the past.

"WHY THE MEN STRUCK."

Tucked away in its financial section the New York Evening Post, owned by the Morgan interests, gives business men this information:

"Most of the steel manufacturers realize quite well that all the strikers are not bolshevists and that all the men who quit work did not have revolution in mind. The men left work for various reasons. There were men who struck, definitely and precisely, for shorter hours, but with no thought of accepting one cent per day less pay. There were some skilled, and semi-skilled men, surely with enough intelligence to have definite ideas of what they expected to gain, and the proportion of such men was larger than has been brought out in much of the discussion of the strike."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union purchased fifteen tickets for the ball given Saturday night by Journeymen Tailors' Union for the benefit of its members on strike.

The union is collecting 5 cents a week from each member for the benefit of the striking shipyard workers.

The executive committee of the union has under consideration the request of the Labor Council that it levy an assessment of 50 cents a week on all members for the benefit of the 20,000 trade unionists on strike in San Francisco.

A STATEMENT.

"Last week there appeared in some daily papers of this city purported statements of the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors' Association to the effect that the San Francisco Labor Council has pronounced as 'fair' the last compromise offer of said association made to Tailors' Union No. 80 and rejected by that union, after which 'the open shop' was declared by the Merchant Tailors' Association.

"The fact of the matter is that the San Francisco Labor Council as the representative body of San Francisco labor organizations had no knowledge whatever of the proceedings leading up to said offer, nor the particulars thereof, and consequently had neither occasion nor opportunity to express any opinion in that regard. It was the president, William T. Bonsor, and the secretary, John A. O'Connell, who alone were cognizant of said proceedings and advised the Tailors' Union to avail themselves of the opportunity of considering this offer as a basis of further negotiations.

"Some papers correctly published these facts but others failed to make distinction between the Council and its officers, hence the request that, to avoid misapprehension of the facts, this statement be published in the respective daily papers."

The statement is signed by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council.

At the meeting of the Labor Council which directed that the foregoing statement be issued, John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Council, admitted that he had advised the Tailors' Union to consider the proposal from the merchant tailors, and declared that he had "no apologies to make for so doing."

FACTS ABOUT MINING.

The average number of working days per miner per year is 200.

The average number of working days per miner per year, during the peak of war-time production, was 228.

During the peak year of war production, all war demands were met and a surplus of thirty million tons of coal piled up.

Labor cost per ton of coal since 1916 has increased 40 cents.

Selling price of coal at the mine has increased about \$1.75, or about 130 per cent.

The average wage raise is about 44 per cent, compared to an increased cost of living, the lowest figure for which is 76 per cent.

Coal production for the first nine months of this year, January to August, inclusive, fell off 25 per cent, as compared with 1918, a ratio of loss in tonnage equalling sixty working days. On the basis of that showing it is estimated that the average number of working days for all districts in 1919 would be 180.

The price of bituminous coal at tidewater for 1914, 1915 and 1916 was \$2.20. On February 1, 1919, it was \$4.10. On that date the Government removed control of prices. In 1917, with no control, the price went to \$6.

In 1918 one miner was killed for every 266,000 tons of coal mined.

SHOE REPAIRERS.

The Shoe Repairers' Union, organized but sixty days, reports to the Labor Council that thirteen shoe repairing firms have already signed the wage scale and working agreement of the union.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A
UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Exposure to Sun, Wind,
Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases
and Bad Lighting is injur-
ious to your Eyes. Sore,
Inflamed Eyes Quickly
Relieved by Murine Eye
Remedy. At all Drug

Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free.
Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago